
MEASURING UP

2006

**THE STATE REPORT CARD
ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

NEW YORK



**THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND
HIGHER EDUCATION**

WHAT IS MEASURING UP?

The purpose of this state report card is to provide the general public and policymakers with information they can use to assess and improve postsecondary education in each state. *Measuring Up 2006* is the fourth in a series of biennial report cards.

Measuring Up 2006 evaluates states on their performance in higher education because it is the states that are primarily responsible for educational access and quality in the United States. In this report card, “higher education” refers to all education and training beyond high school, including all public and private, two- and four-year, for-profit and nonprofit institutions.

The report card grades states in six overall performance categories:

- **Preparation:** How adequately does the state prepare students for education and training beyond high school?
- **Participation:** Do state residents have sufficient opportunities to enroll in education and training beyond high school?
- **Affordability:** How affordable is higher education for students and their families?
- **Completion:** Do students make progress toward and complete their certificates or degrees in a timely manner?
- **Benefits:** What benefits does the state receive from having a highly educated population?
- **Learning:** What is known about student learning as a result of education and training beyond high school?

Each state receives a letter grade in each performance category. Each grade is based on the state’s performance on several indicators, or quantitative measures, in that category.

Measuring Up 2006 is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce.

As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information.

This year, however, nine states (Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) receive a “Plus.” For more information on these states and the Learning category, see page 12 of this state report card.

In four of the performance categories—Preparation, Participation, Completion, and Benefits—grades are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance to that of the best-performing states. This comparison provides a basis for evaluating each state’s performance within a national context and encourages each state to “measure up” to the highest-performing states.

In the Affordability category, however, the United States as a whole is “measuring down.” That is, even in the best-performing states, higher education has become *less* rather than *more* affordable when the costs of attending college are considered relative to family income. As a result, state grades in the Affordability category are calculated by comparing each state’s current performance with the performance of the best states in the early 1990s. This comparison allows policymakers to examine their state’s results relative to other states, while also encouraging improved performance over time. The Affordability category is the only one in which no state receives an A—the highest grade is a C—.

Measuring Up 2006 also compares each state’s current performance with its own performance in the early 1990s. Although this historical comparison is not graded, it is offered so that states can examine their trends in performance—both improvements and declines—over time. All data are drawn from reliable national sources. (For more information, please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* at www.highereducation.org.)

Measuring Up 2006 is the first edition that offers international comparisons that provide essential information on how well the United States and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in a global economy. Every state is compared with nations associated with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

A Snapshot of Change Over Time

Academic preparation for college has continued to improve since the early 1990s, which is approximately when the most reliable data became available for meaningful comparisons. High school graduates are, in general, better prepared for college today than their peers were about a decade ago, as indicated by a greater proportion of high school students enrolled in a college-preparatory curriculum and scoring higher on national assessment examinations. Most states, however, and the United States as a whole, continue to show little progress in translating these gains into improvements at the college level.

Preparation: 45 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 5 improved on some of the indicators.

Participation: 8 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 28 improved on some of the indicators; 14 declined on most or all of the indicators.

Affordability: 1 state improved on more than half of the indicators; 32 improved on some of the indicators; 17 declined on most or all of the indicators.

Completion: 35 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 13 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.

Benefits: 40 states improved on more than half of the indicators; 8 improved on some of the indicators; 2 declined on most or all of the indicators.



NEW YORK

College opportunity has declined in New York over the past decade. New York continues to fall behind other states in enrolling students in college by age 19. The proportion of working-age adults enrolling in higher education has also declined. In addition, the percentage of adults without a high school diploma or its equivalent remains above the national average. Higher education in New York is less affordable than in most other states. Despite its historically strong performance in higher education, college opportunity has declined in New York since the early 1990s.

Strengths

Preparation

■ New York's 8th graders perform well on national assessments in reading, and low-income 8th graders score well on national assessments in math.

■ New York is among the top-performing states in the proportions of 11th and 12th graders who take and score well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams. The state has consistently performed well on the Advanced Placement measure.

Affordability

■ New York makes a substantial investment in need-based financial aid, placing it among the leading states on this measure. However, the percentage of annual family income needed to pay for college in New York, even after accounting for financial aid, such as the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), remains very high. New York recently took steps to improve financial aid for some low-income, part-time students, which may improve affordability in the future.

Completion

■ Compared with other states, very large percentages of freshmen at two- and four-year colleges return for their sophomore year. Over the past 15 years, New York has consistently performed very well on these measures.



Changes in New York Since 1992



Preparation



Participation



Affordability



Completion



Benefits



Learning

What do the arrows mean?



The state has improved on more than half of the indicators in the category.



The state has improved on some, but no more than half, of the indicators in the category.



The state has declined on most or all indicators.

■ A very large proportion of students receive certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

■ Gaps remain between whites and Hispanics, and between whites and blacks, in the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled, even though New York has narrowed these gaps over the past decade.

Benefits

■ A very high percentage of the adult population has a bachelor's degree, and this substantially strengthens the state economy.

■ A gap remains between whites and non-whites in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree, although New York has narrowed this gap over the past 12 years.

Weaknesses

Participation

■ Over the past decade, the chance of a 9th grader enrolling in college by age 19 has declined sharply—one of the steepest declines in the nation on this measure. The state's decrease is due primarily to a drop in the percentage of students graduating from high school in four years.

■ Relatively few working-age adults enroll in college-level education or training. Over the past decade, New York has declined more than the nation as a whole on this measure.

■ Among young adults (ages 18-24), there are still substantial gaps in college participation between whites and non-whites. In addition, young adults from high-income families are almost twice as likely as those from low-income families to attend college.

■ About 15% of adults do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent (compared with 14% of adults nationwide), reducing their likelihood of participating or succeeding in higher education.

Affordability

■ Net college costs for low- and middle-income students to attend public four-year colleges and universities represent nearly one-half of their annual family income, even after accounting for the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP). (Net college costs equal tuition, room, and board after financial aid.) For students at community colleges, net college costs are as high as those at public four-year institutions. This makes higher education in New York less affordable than in most states.

2006
Grade

Change
Over Time

A-



New York has shown improvement in preparing students to succeed in college. This year New York receives an A- in preparation.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ Eighth graders in New York perform well on national assessments in reading, and fairly well on national assessments in math.

■ Low-income 8th graders score well on national math assessments.

■ New York is among the top-performing states in the proportions of 11th and 12th graders scoring well on Advanced Placement tests and college entrance exams.

■ Eighty percent of secondary school students are taught by qualified teachers, which compares very well with top states.

Change in Graded Measures

■ The percentage of 8th graders performing well on national assessments in writing has increased.

■ New York has consistently performed very well over the past 12 years on the proportions of 11th and 12th graders who score well on Advanced Placement tests.

■ The state has also consistently performed very well on the percentage of secondary school students taught by qualified teachers.

PREPARATION	NEW YORK		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
High School Completion (20%)			
18- to 24-year-olds with a high school credential	89%	87% [†]	94%
K-12 Course Taking (35%)			
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	34%	55% [‡]	64%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	26%	34% [‡]	40%
8th grade students taking algebra	11%	n/a	35%
12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	n/a	n/a	66%
K-12 Student Achievement (35%)			
8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:			
in math	20%	31%	38%
in reading	34%	33%	38%
in science	27%	30% [‡]	41%
in writing	21%	30%	41%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math	10%	19%	22%
Number of scores in the top 20% nationally on SAT/ACT college entrance exam per 1,000 high school graduates	157	228	237
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors	118	212	217
Teacher Quality (10%)			
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	73%	80%	81%

*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

[†]Eighty-two percent of 18-24-year-olds have a regular high school diploma; 4% have a GED. The numbers shown for a regular high school diploma and a GED may not exactly equal the number for a high school credential due to rounding.

[‡]Data from *Measuring Up 2004* were used because updated state information was not available.

Other Key Facts

■ About 21% of children under age 18 live in poverty, compared with a national rate of 18%.

■ Policymakers and state residents do not have access to important information about 12th graders taking upper-level math and science because the state did not report the data by grade level. In addition, important information about 8th graders' performance in science is not available because the state declined to participate in the national assessment.

Note

Data on 8th grade students taking algebra are not available because New York curriculum offers integrated math instead.

The preparation category measures how well a state's K–12 schools prepare students for education and training beyond high school. The opportunities that residents have to enroll in and benefit from higher education depend heavily on the performance of their state's K–12 educational system.

2006
Grade

Change
Over Time

B-



New York has made no notable progress in enrolling students in higher education. New York receives a B- in participation this year.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ The chance of New York high school students enrolling in college by age 19 is fairly low, primarily because the proportion of students who graduate from high school within four years is small. This proportion is among the lowest in the country.

■ A small percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 49) are enrolled part-time in college-level education or training.

Change in Graded Measures

Over the past decade:

■ The chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has declined sharply—one of the steepest declines in the nation on this measure. The state's decrease is primarily due to a drop in the percentage of students graduating from high school.

■ The percentage of working-age adults who are enrolled part-time in college-level education or training has declined by 22%, compared with a nationwide decline of 12%.

PARTICIPATION	NEW YORK		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
Young Adults (60%)			
Chance for college by age 19	45%	37%	53%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	35%	40%	41%
Working-Age Adults (40%)			
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	4.2%	3.3%	5.1%

*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

Other Key Facts

■ Among the young adult population (ages 18 to 24), the gap in college participation between whites and other ethnic groups is substantial. Currently, 45 out of 100 white young adults are enrolled in college, compared to 32 out of 100 young adults from other ethnic groups.

■ Young adults (ages 18 to 24) from high-income families are almost twice as likely as those from low-income families to attend college.

■ The state's population is projected to grow by 2% from 2005 to 2020, well below the national rate of 14%. During approximately the same period, the number of high school graduates is projected to decline by 5%.

■ About 15% of the adult population has less than a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared with 14% of adults nationwide.

■ In New York, 3,903 more students are entering the state than are leaving to attend college. About 17% of New York high school graduates who go to college attend college out of state.

The participation category addresses the opportunities for state residents to enroll in higher education. A strong grade in participation generally indicates that state residents have high individual expectations for education and that the state provides enough spaces and types of educational programs for its residents.

2006
Grade

Change
Over Time



New York has lost considerable ground in providing affordable higher education. This year New York receives an F in affordability.

Graded Information

■ Compared with top-performing states, families in New York devote a very large share of family income, even after financial aid, to attend public two- and four-year colleges and universities, as well as private four-year institutions, in the state.

■ The state is a top performer in the very high investment it makes in need-based financial aid. Nonetheless, the share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college is very large when compared with other states.

■ The state does not offer low-priced college opportunities.

■ Undergraduate students borrowed on average \$3,901 in 2005.

Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past several years, the share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college expenses at public four-year institutions has increased from 27% to 33%.

Other Key Facts

■ In New York, 30% of students are enrolled in community colleges, 31% in public four-year colleges and universities, and 36% in private four-year institutions.

AFFORDABILITY	NEW YORK		Top States In Early 1990s
	1992*	2006	
Family Ability to Pay (50%)			
Percent of income (average of all income groups) needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:			
at community colleges	29%	33%	15%
at public 4-year colleges/universities	27%	33%	16%
at private 4-year colleges/universities	68%	83%	32%
Strategies for Affordability (40%)			
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	88%	89%	89%
At lowest-priced colleges, the share of income that the poorest families need to pay for tuition	29%	29%	7%
Reliance on Loans (10%)			
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$3,147	\$3,901	\$2,619

*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

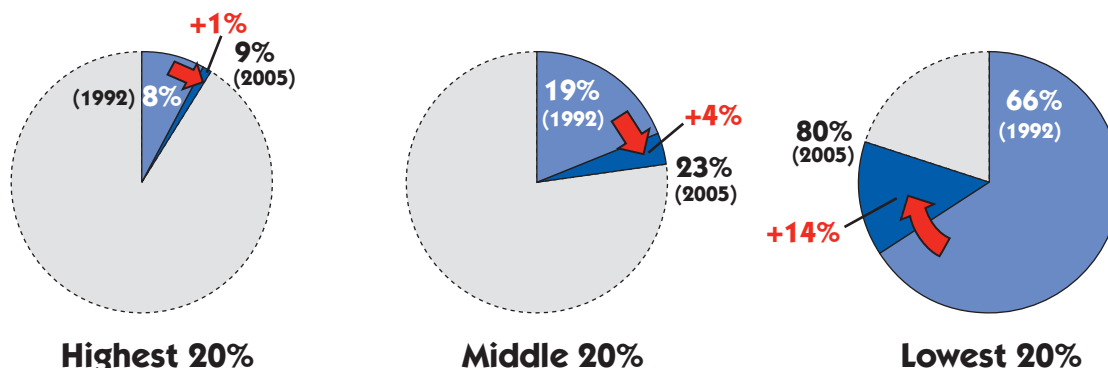
Note: In the affordability category, the lower the figures the better the performance for all indicators except for "State investment in need-based financial aid."

Note

New York has recently developed the "New Part-Time TAP (Tuition Assistance Program)" available for the residents enrolling part-time in colleges and universities in the state. The program will be effective for the 2007-08 academic year.

The affordability category measures whether students and families can afford to pay for higher education, given income levels, financial aid, and the types of colleges and universities in the state.

College in New York Has Become Less Affordable, Particularly for Low-Income Families (1992–2005)



Net costs to attend public 4-year colleges as a share of income for different income families.

Financial Burden to Pay for College Varies Widely Among Different Income Families in the State

Those who are striving to reach or stay in the middle class—the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes—earn on average \$19,503 each year.

■ If a student from such a family were to attend a community college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 49% of their income annually:

Tuition, room, and board: \$11,023
 Financial aid received: –\$ 1,432
 Net college cost: 9,592
 Percent of income: 49%

■ If the same student were to attend a public four-year college in the state, their net cost to attend college would represent about 48% of their income annually:

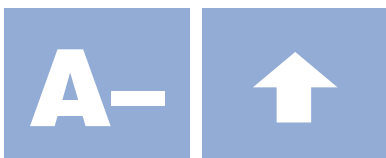
Tuition, room, and board: \$12,838
 Financial aid received: –\$ 3,457
 Net college cost: \$9,381
 Percent of income: 48%

Note

The numbers shown for tuition, room, and board minus financial aid may not exactly equal net college cost due to rounding.

A CLOSER LOOK AT FAMILY ABILITY TO PAY	Average family income	Community colleges		Public 4-year colleges/universities		Private 4-year colleges/universities	
		Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost	Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost	Net college cost*	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost
Income groups used to calculate 2006 family ability to pay							
20% of the population with the lowest income	\$11,005	\$9,216	84%	\$8,804	80%	\$24,491	223%
20% of the population with lower-middle income	\$28,000	\$9,968	36%	\$9,957	36%	\$24,625	88%
20% of the population with middle income	\$49,109	\$10,656	22%	\$11,538	23%	\$24,880	51%
20% of the population with upper-middle income	\$77,000	\$10,891	14%	\$12,104	16%	\$25,663	33%
20% of the population with the highest income	\$134,144	\$10,938	8%	\$12,291	9%	\$26,650	20%
40% of the population with the lowest income	\$19,503	\$9,592	49%	\$9,381	48%	\$24,558	126%

*Net college cost equals tuition, room, and board, minus financial aid.

2006
GradeChange
Over Time

New York has shown substantial improvement in the proportion of students earning a certificate or degree in a timely manner. New York receives an A- in completion this year.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ Very large percentages of first-year students at community colleges and four-year colleges and universities return for their second year.

■ A large percentage (57%) of first-time, full-time college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.

■ Also, a very large proportion of students complete certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled.

Change in Graded Measures

■ Over the past 15 years, the percentage of first-year community college students returning for their second year has declined. However, New York has consistently performed very well on this measure when compared with other states.

■ During the same period, New York has also consistently performed very well on the percentage of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities returning for their sophomore year.

COMPLETION	NEW YORK		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
Persistence (20%)†			
1st year community college students returning their second year	64%	59%	62%
Freshmen at 4-year colleges/universities returning their sophomore year	78%	80%	82%
Completion (80%)			
First-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's degree within 6 years of college entrance	55%	57%	64%
Certificates, degrees, and diplomas awarded at all colleges and universities per 100 undergraduate students	16	19	20

*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available.

†2006 data may not be entirely comparable with data from previous years.

See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

Other Key Facts

■ Over the past decade, New York has narrowed the gaps between whites and Hispanics, and between whites and blacks, in the proportion of students completing certificates and degrees relative to the number enrolled. Currently, 20 out of 100 white students enrolled complete degrees and certificates, compared to 16 out of 100 Hispanic or black students.

The completion category addresses whether students continue through their educational programs and earn certificates or degrees in a timely manner. Certificates and degrees from one- and two-year programs as well as the bachelor's degree are included.

2006
Grade

Change
Over Time

B+



New York has seen an increase in the benefits the state receives from having a more highly educated population. This year New York earns a B+ in benefits.

Graded Information

Compared with other states:

■ A very large proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, and this substantially strengthens the state economy.

■ In addition, New York is the top performer in the extent to which residents contribute to the civic good, as measured by charitable giving.

Other Key Facts

■ If all ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as whites, total personal income in the state would be about \$14.2 billion higher.

■ Over the past 12 years, New York has narrowed the gap between whites and other ethnic groups in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree, but the gap still exists. Currently, 38 out of 100 white adults have a bachelor's degree, compared to 25 out of 100 adults from other ethnic groups.

■ In 2002, New York scored 69 on the New Economy Index, compared to a nationwide score of 60. The New Economy Index, developed by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which states are participating in knowledge-based industries.

BENEFITS	NEW YORK		Top States 2006
	1992*	2006	
Educational Achievement (37.5%)			
Population aged 25 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher	27%	33%	37%
Economic Benefits (31.25%)			
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population holding a bachelor's degree	9%	11%	12%
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population with some college (including an associate's degree), but not a bachelor's degree	2%	2%	3%
Civic Benefits (31.25%)			
Residents voting in national elections	49%	46%	64%
Of those who itemize on federal income taxes, the percentage declaring charitable gifts	95%	92%	91%
Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education	n/a	12%	22%
Adult Skill Levels (0%)*			
Adults demonstrating high-level literacy skills:			
quantitative	19%	22%	33%
prose	18%	21%	33%
document	16%	19%	28%

*The indicators report data beginning in 1992 or the closest year for which reliable data are available. See the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006*.

†These are estimates from *Measuring Up 2004* and are not used to calculate grades. New data will be available in fall 2006.

The benefits category measures the economic and societal benefits that the state receives as the result of having well educated residents.

2006
Grade



New York is among nine states that receive a “Plus” in Learning because data were sufficient to compare at least two of the three Learning categories in the state results described below.

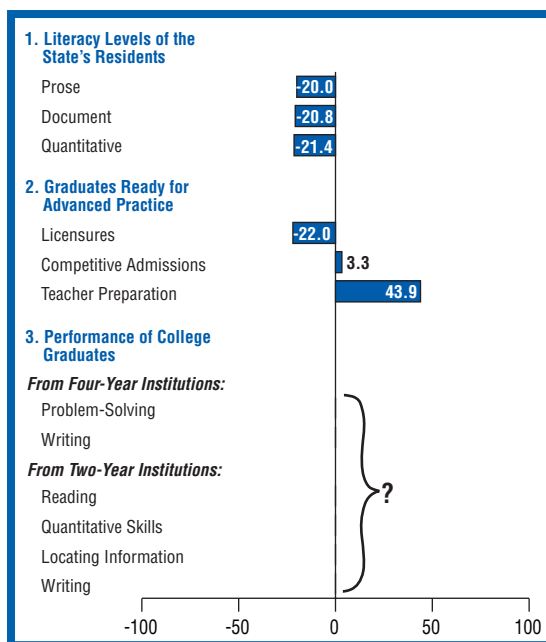
In *Measuring Up 2006*, data are available, for the first time, for all fifty states on “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators (see chart). In the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*, state-level results on all Learning indicators were reported for five states (Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) that participated in a pilot project directed by the National Forum on College-Level Learning and funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts.* This project evaluated state performance in Learning on three topics:

1. Literacy Levels of the State’s Residents. These indicators answer the question, “What are the abilities of the state’s college-educated population?” The answer provides information about the level of “educational capital” the state can count on to develop a competitive 21st-century workforce and a responsible citizenry.

2. Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice. These indicators address the question, “To what extent do colleges and universities in the state educate students to contribute to the workforce?” These measures examine how well prepared state college and university graduates are to enter a licensed profession or participate in graduate study.

3. Performance of College Graduates. These indicators address the question, “How effectively can college and university graduates in the state communicate and solve problems?” The ability of college graduates to perform complex academic and real-world tasks is the “bottom line” in Learning. This can only be determined by common direct assessments of college graduate abilities.

Measuring Up 2006 employs the same methodology for Learning as used in the



Note: Measures under the third cluster will require special data collection efforts similar to those undertaken by the five pilot project states in 2004.

2004 edition of *Measuring Up*. Overall state performance is illustrated by a bar chart for each state. In the chart, the data for each indicator are represented by a bar showing the number of percentage points the state performed above or below the national average.

The overall picture for *Measuring Up 2006* remains incomplete. While “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” results can be reported for all states, results for “Literacy Levels of State’s Residents” can only be calculated for five of the six states that participated in a state-level version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (SAAL) conducted in 2003. Results for “Performance of College Graduates”, reported in the 2004 edition of *Measuring Up*, were based on assessments administered to representative samples of college students in each of the five pilot project states. These measures were not updated for 2006.

New York Results

New York faces significant challenges in the literacy of its adult population. The state ranks 20 percentage points below the national benchmark in the proportion of its college-educated citizens who are proficient in prose literacy: 24% of New York’s college-educated citizens are proficient compared with 30% nationally. The state is even more heavily challenged in quantitative literacy: 22% of its college-educated citizens are proficient compared with 28% nationally. New York faces similar challenges in document literacy: 19% of New York’s college-educated citizens are proficient compared with 24% nationally.

New York is more than 20% below the national benchmark in workforce preparation as reflected in professional licensure examinations. About 12% fewer New York graduates take such examinations than is typical nationally, and their pass rate is 5% below the national average. In contrast, New York is just above the national benchmark in preparing students for graduate study as reflected in graduate admissions examinations. Although slightly fewer New York graduates take such examinations than is typical nationally, the proportion earning competitive scores is almost 15% higher than the national average. Finally, New York is more than 43% above the national benchmark with respect to pass rates on the state’s teacher examinations.

*More information on the National Forum on College-Level Learning can be obtained at http://www.highereducation.org/reports/mu_learning/index.shtml.

How New York Measures Up Internationally

Participation*

■ About 36% of young adults, ages 18 to 24, in New York are currently enrolled in college. Although New York's enrollment rate compares favorably with that of many countries, it represents only 74% of the rate in Korea, the top-performing nation on this measure. New York is also surpassed by Greece, Finland, and Belgium.

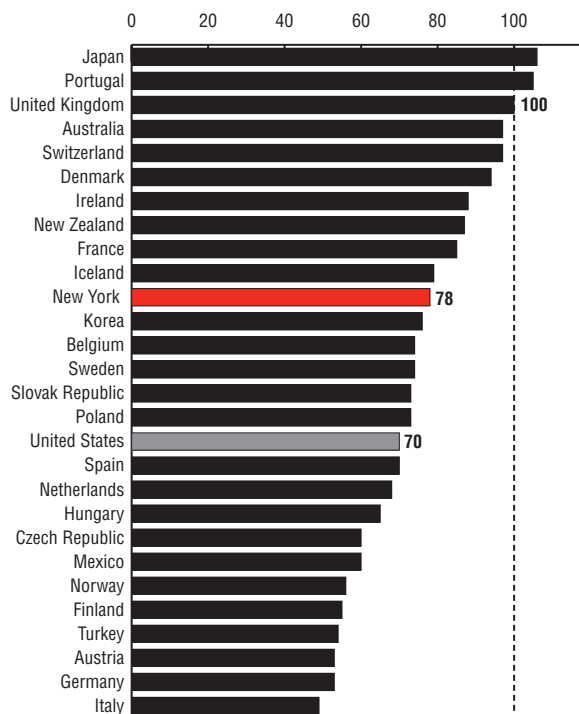
Completion

■ Internationally, New York does not compare well with top countries in the proportion of students who complete certificates or degrees. With 19 out of 100 students enrolled completing certificates or degrees, New York's completion rate is only 78% of the rate in the United Kingdom, the top-performing nation on this measure, where 24 out of 100 students complete certificates or degrees. New York also lags Japan, Portugal, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, France, and Iceland (see figure 1).

Educational Level of Adult Population

■ New York's younger adults, ages 25 to 34, are ahead of older adults, ages 35 to 64, in attaining a college degree. Internationally, however, the proportion of younger adults with a college degree in New York is only 87% of the proportion in Japan, the top-performing nation on this measure. New York is also surpassed by Canada and Korea.

Figure 1. Total Degrees/Certificates Awarded Per 100 Students Enrolled, 2004



*This measure includes both undergraduate and graduate enrollment, whereas the similar indicator in the graded category only reports undergraduate enrollment.

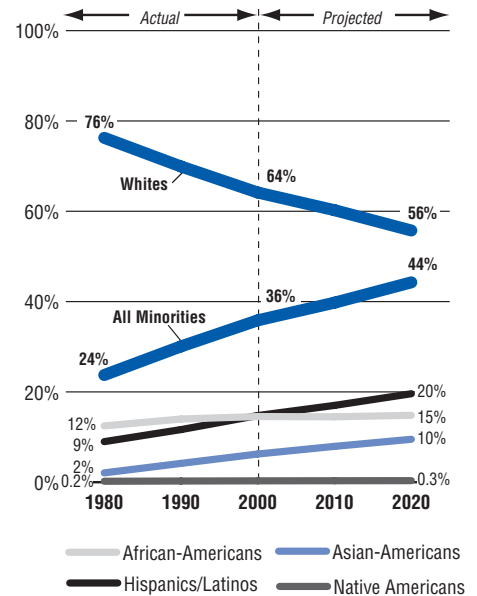
Note: The chart shows index scores, as measured against the top performance. The top performance, defined as the median value of the top five performers, receives a score of 100. The top performer can be a nation or a U.S. state. For more international comparison information, go to www.highereducation.org.

State Context	New York	State Rank
Population (2005)	19,254,630	3
Gross state product (2004, in millions)	\$906,783	2
Leading Indicators	New York	U.S.
Projected % change in population, 2005-2020	2%	14%
Projected % change in number of all high school graduates, 2002-2017	-5%	8%
Projected budget surplus/shortfall by 2013	-5%	-6%
Average income of poorest 20% of population (2004)	\$11,005	\$12,168
Children in poverty (2004)	21%	18%
Percent of adult population with less than a high school diploma or equivalent (2004)	15%	14%
New economy index (2002)*	69	60
Facts and Figures	New York	
Institutions of Postsecondary Education (2004-05)	Number/Amount	Percent
Public 4-year	43	
Public 2-year	35	
Private 4-year	177	
Private 2-year	52	
Students Enrolled by Institution Type (2004)		
Public 4-year	281,819	31%
Public 2-year	272,444	30%
Private 4-year	327,208	36%
Private 2-year	33,149	4%
Students Enrolled by Level (2004)		
Undergraduate	914,620	80%
Graduate	196,426	17%
Professional	30,479	3%
Enrollment Status of Students (2004)		
Full-time	799,394	70%
Part-time	342,131	30%
Net Migration of Students (2004)		
Positive numbers for net migration mean that more students are entering than leaving the state to attend college. Negative numbers reveal the reverse.	3,903	
Average Tuition (2005-06)		
Public 4-year institutions	\$4,995	
Public 2-year institutions	\$3,180	
Private 4-year institutions	\$22,956	
State and Local Appropriations for Higher Education		
Per \$1,000 of personal income, FY 2006	\$6	
Per capita, FY 2006	\$227	
% change, FY 1996-2006		50%

* This index, created by the Progressive Policy Institute, measures the extent to which a state is participating in knowledge-based industries. A higher score means increased participation.

Note: Percentages might not add to 100 due to rounding.

Working-Age Population (ages 25-64) by Race/Ethnicity, 1980-2020



Racial and Ethnic Gaps in Educational Levels of Working-Age Population (ages 25-64), 2000

	Whites	African-Americans	Hispanics/Latinos
Less than a high school credential	9%	25%	42%
Associate's degree or higher	45%	25%	17%

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q: What is being graded in this report card, and why?

A: *Measuring Up 2006* grades states, not individual colleges or universities, on their performance in higher education. The states are responsible for preparing students for higher education by means of sound K–12 school systems, and they provide most of the public financial support—\$72 billion currently—for colleges and universities. Through their oversight of public colleges and universities, state leaders affect the types and number of programs available in the state. State leaders also determine the limits of financial support and often influence tuition and fees for public colleges and universities. They establish how much state-based financial aid is available to students and their families, which affects students attending both private and public colleges and universities.

Q: How are states graded?

A: *Measuring Up 2006* grades states in six performance categories: Preparation, Participation, Affordability, Completion, Benefits, and Learning. Each category is made up of several indicators, or quantitative measures—a total of 35 in the first five categories. Grades are calculated based on each state's performance on these indicators, relative to the best-performing states. As in earlier editions, state data are drawn from the most recent public information available, and the grades in *Measuring Up 2006* reflect state performance in 2004 or 2005.

In the Affordability category, *Measuring Up 2006* reflects the major changes in tuition and financial aid that occurred in 2005. In addition, each state's performance is calculated relative to the performance of top states in the early 1990s—rather than relative to the current performance of top states, as is the case with other graded categories. This difference in comparison, first introduced in *Measuring Up 2004*, creates a more stable basis for states to assess their performance in Affordability, which is the most volatile of the graded categories.

Measuring Up 2006 is the first edition that includes data in the Learning category for all 50 states on the extent to which colleges and universities prepare students to contribute to the workforce (see the “Graduates Ready for Advanced Practice” indicators). As in *Measuring Up 2004*, most states in 2006 receive an “Incomplete” in Learning due to the lack of reported information. This year, however, nine states receive a “Plus”: Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. These nine states reported adequate data in more than

one of the indicator groups either through their participation in a pilot project, or by collecting additional state data for the state version of the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) conducted in 2003.

All data used to grade states in *Measuring Up 2006* were collected from reliable national sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education. All data are the most current available for state comparisons, are in the public domain, and were collected in ways that allow meaningful comparisons among states. Please see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at www.highereducation.org) for more information regarding data sources used in *Measuring Up 2006*.

Q: What information is provided but not graded?

A: The state report cards highlight important gaps in college opportunities for various income and ethnic groups, and they identify improvements and setbacks in each state's performance over time. Each report card also presents important contextual information, such as demographic trends, student migration data, and state funding levels for higher education. International comparisons provide new contextual information for states.

Q: Why does *Measuring Up 2006* include international indicators?

A: *Measuring Up 2006* is the first edition to draw on international indicators, at both the state and national levels. In a global economy, it is critical for each nation to establish and maintain a competitive edge through the ongoing, high-quality education of its population. *Measuring Up 2006* provides essential information on how well the nation and each of the 50 states are preparing residents with the knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively in the global economy. As with other data in *Measuring Up*, each international measure is based on the most current data available. In this case, the data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). International comparisons are used to gauge the states' and the nation's standing relative to OECD countries on the participation and educational attainment of their populations.

For more information on international comparisons, see *Measuring Up Internationally: Developing Skills and Knowledge for the Global Knowledge Economy* by Alan Wagner. For more information on available data sources, see the *Technical Guide for Measuring Up 2006* (available at www.highereducation.org).

STATE GRADES

	Preparation	Participation	Affordability	Completion	Benefits	Learning
Alabama	D–	C	F	B–	B	I
Alaska	B–	C+	F	F	B–	I
Arizona	D	B+	F	B	B+	I
Arkansas	D+	C	F	C	C	I
California	C	A	C–	B	A	I
Colorado	B+	A–	F	B	A–	I
Connecticut	A–	A–	F	B+	A	I
Delaware	C	B	F	A–	B–	I
Florida	C	C	F	A	B	I
Georgia	C+	D+	F	A	B–	I
Hawaii	C–	C	D	B–	A–	I
Idaho	C	D+	D	C+	C–	I
Illinois	B	A	F	B+	A	+
Indiana	C	C+	F	B+	C	I
Iowa	B+	A–	F	A	C	I
Kansas	B–	A	F	B+	B+	I
Kentucky	C–	B–	F	C+	C+	+
Louisiana	F	C–	F	C–	D+	I
Maine	B	B–	F	B	B–	I
Maryland	A–	A	F	B	A	+
Massachusetts	A	A	F	A	A	+
Michigan	C–	A–	F	B	A–	I
Minnesota	B	A	D	A	B+	I
Mississippi	D–	D	F	B	C	I
Missouri	C	B	F	B+	A	+
Montana	B+	C–	F	B–	C+	I
Nebraska	B	A	F	B+	B	I
Nevada	C–	C	F	F	C–	+
New Hampshire	B+	C+	F	A	A	I
New Jersey	A	A–	D	B	A	I
New Mexico	F	A	F	D	C	I
New York	A–	B–	F	A–	B+	+
North Carolina	B+	B–	F	B+	B	I
North Dakota	B–	A	F	B	C+	I
Ohio	B–	B–	F	B	B+	I
Oklahoma	D+	C+	F	C	B–	+
Oregon	C–	C+	F	B–	A	I
Pennsylvania	B	B	F	A	A–	I
Rhode Island	C+	A	F	A	B	I
South Carolina	C+	D+	F	B+	C	+
South Dakota	B	A	F	B+	C+	I
Tennessee	C–	C–	F	B	C+	I
Texas	B–	C+	F	C+	B–	I
Utah	A	B	C–	B	A–	I
Vermont	B–	C	F	A	A–	I
Virginia	A–	B	F	B+	A	I
Washington	B	C–	D–	A	A–	I
West Virginia	C–	C–	F	C+	D+	I
Wisconsin	B+	A–	F	A	B–	I
Wyoming	C–	B+	F	A	C–	I